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THE CRIMINAL: HIS PERSONNEL AND ENVIRONMENT. A Scientific Study. By August Drähms. With an Introduction by Cesare Lombroso. New York: The Macmillan Co., London: Macmillan & Co., 1900. Pp. 402.

THE SCIENCE OF PENOLOGY: The Defence of Society against Crime. Collated and systematized by Henry M. Boies. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901. Pp. 447.

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIOLOGY, (Delinquents). By Frances A. Kellor. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1901. Pp. 316.

These three books are indicative of the growing interest in penology and form a noteworthy addition to the American literature of the subject. The standpoints and interests of the authors are in the main distinct. Mr. Drähms is the Resident Chaplain of the State Prison at San Quentin, California, and has the theological point of view. Mr. Boies, who will be remembered as the author of "Prisoners and Paupers," is a member of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, and interested in the prevention of crime and the punishment or reformation of the offender. Miss Kellor, who has been studying the female criminal for some years, has the student's standpoint. Necessarily the books overlap, yet they form complements of each other.

The work of Mr. Drähms is the most comprehensive. The criminal himself is, naturally, his chief concern, and Mr. Drähms has given us the best study yet published in America. He has gathered a mass of information regarding the various types of criminals. The theories, psychological and physical, of crime, objects of punishment, juvenile offenders, sphere of hypnotism, recidivation, etc., and put it in accessible and interesting form. His discussion of the various writers is good, although, unfortunately, he leans too much upon one "eminent authority," who is pretty generally discredited. Lombroso says that Mr. Drähms has given an excellent exposition of his views.

No satisfactory classification of criminals has yet been made and Mr. Drähms has not succeeded better than other writers. He divides them into Instinctive, Habitual and Single Offenders. The Instinctive are the born criminals, who have a predisposing bent toward innate wrong doing, and whose offenses are chiefly against the person. This class shades into the Habitual who are influenced more by environment and who tend toward offences

against property. "Hereditv is the mother of crime, environment is the father." These classes form about 50 per cent. of the criminals. The single offenders form the balance. "The single offender's fall as a rule, is that of the impromptu offender; his rehabilitation is usually permanent." This is an extreme statement for which the proof is not forthcoming and we question its accuracy.

In spite of many excellent features the book has some serious defects. Mr. Drähms has been unable to divert himself of theological preconceptions. He assumes that there is an essential, unchangeable right. He says: "The germs of the religious and criminalistic instincts of man belong to his original nature. Their explanations are theological and are entirely in consonance with facts" (Sic). In line with this is his view that Cain was the first criminal and that homicide was the "typical crime," until modern times, and that sin and crime are the joint inheritance of the race, the one being but the intensified expression of the other. The author asserts that: "The decrease in the use of alcoholic drinks must ever remain the great aim of all anti-criminal legislation as well as of moral and social reform." The statement that on the whole crime is increasing but that female criminality is decreasing needs confirmation. Miss Kellor devotes a chapter to prove an increase of crime among women. There is a tendency to looseness of thought and expression in the book which is objectionable.

Mr. Boies has written to "awaken a wider interest in the necessity for a more rational treatment of the violators of law and assist those who make and execute the law in the discharge of their duties." We may not agree with the author that "Penology is the main trunk of sociology," or "the stem from which all the social sciences branch," but it is a pleasure to admit that he has given us a most interesting and valuable book. The typographical work is so excellent that it is an added pleasure to use the book. Mr. Boies epitomizes his conclusions in numerous "laws." His argument is that the scope of penal legislation must embrace the whole criminal class and aim at reformation. Crime is a social disease to be cured by confining the criminal until reformed, by the elimination of bad and the restoration of normal functions. The criminal needs expert treatment. Fear of punishment does not restrain crime. Penalties to be efficient must be immediate, uniform and certain. Drunkards and prostitutes should be treated as criminals. These are laws of diagnostics.

Under therapeutics we learn that punishment must fit the doer, not the crime. Legal penalties are deterrent in proportion to the popular disgrace attached. Every criminal must be confined so long as he is dangerous, if allowed to go at large. Great care must be taken to segregate the criminal insane. Mr. Boies strongly favors a state police.

Under Hygienics it is stated that juveniles must not be allowed to grow up in institutions—away from home life—nor even be confined with adult prisoners. Mr. Boies greatly emphasizes work for children. "Every dollar expended by the state in providing for the necessary development of children before reaching school age, is worth ten spent after that in correction and education and a thousand expended for the protection from crime and in reformation of criminals." There is an excellent chapter on the ethical principles governing trials of criminals which contains some valuable suggestions to criminal lawyers. This is important at a time when those who profess to seek to secure justice often secure its miscarriage.

Mr. Boies is hopeful for the future: "The unintermitted and continual restraint of the incorrigible criminal and the reformation of the curable and the wholesome rearing of every child, constitute the triplicate solution by science of the social problem of criminality." We regret to see that Mr. Boies advocates judicial whipping for juvenile offenders, but aside from a few such defections the author gives a clear and consistent presentation of the principles of modern penology.

Miss Kellor has had excellent training and wide observation. Her book "is not a complete study and is published at the present time in the hope that it may secure the interest and coöperation of the general public and of specialists." "The results are but the beginning and indicate something of the field." The title "Experimental Sociology" is misleading and gives little idea of the contents. Those who object to the omniverous tendencies of certain sociologists will certainly protest when they find that the only sections in any way experimental are the chapters on psychological experiments upon some female convicts, and on Suggestions for Child Study. The justification of the insertion of this last is very dubious, for it is sandwiched in between a chapter on Sociological Data and one on Environment and Crime.

The book is really a series of essays upon criminology with special reference to female convicts. The general reader will not

find its chief value in the psychological experiments, interesting as they are, but in the excellent description of existing conditions, North and South, and the valuable criticisms and suggestions. For the first time we have some trustworthy observations of negro (women) convicts. The description of the Southern conditions is the best the reviewer has seen. It is impassioned, gives credit for the progress made, yet vividly indicates the necessity for radical reforms. Miss Kellor has an unusual comprehension of criminology and this book gives promise of better things to come.

In the introductory chapter we are told that "the methods and data of experimental sociology include those of Anthropometry, Psychology, and environment. The purposes of this investigation in criminal sociology is a synthetic study of the causes of crime. The value is that when the causes are understood measures for reformation and prevention become more rational and synthetic." In the chapter on Anthropometrical Measurements it is admitted that no conclusions can yet be drawn. From the psychological tests the author concludes that "criminals are not equipped for functioning so successfully in response to outward forces as are those of more accurate perceptions and judgments." Rarely only does the author make such a transparent discovery as that concerning the letters sent by female convicts: "judged by the tone—many were written to associates of similar social grades." The author quotes many letters and the suggestion is made that such letters are a fruitful field for study. In this suggestion the reviewer heartily concurs. There is a valuable study of the increase of crime among women, the causes being largely traced to the changing conditions of life. The suggestions in the chapter on Criminal Sociology and Jurisprudence are worthy of consideration. The author pleads for specialists and for specialization of institutions—such as juvenile courts. The restriction of prison labor is shown to be of doubtful social value. The temptations of the district attorney, under present conditions, to secure convictions and those of the lawyer to avoid convictions are clearly pointed out.

Among suggestions for the prevention of crime the schools of the department stores, training of institution officials, and kindergartens at the South are mentioned.

In spite of the fragmentary character of the book it is the best study of the female criminal America has produced.

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